TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 20. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MAY 24, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.43; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.43.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 73@73¼c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 69¾; No. 4 spot, 68¼.

Cob Corn—The market is fairly firm on a basis of $3.60 per brl. for prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight (domestic basis), 49½@50c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 49@49¼.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.14⅞; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter brain, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $34; white middlings, per ton, in 80 lb. cotton sacks, $40; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37.

Hay—Within range of $18 to $21 per ton there is sufficient demand for good hay to keep the moderate daily offerings of good timothy, light mixed and sound clover of the better types well cleaned up, and the general market is firm.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 32@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 39@40; do, nearby, 35@37; ladies, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 22@23; storepacked, 22½; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 25; Western, 25; West Virginia, 24; Southern, 23.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1¾ to 1½ lbs., 50@55c; do, white leghorns, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 40@45; do, winter, 2¼ lbs. and less, per lb., 40@45; do, large, smooth, per lb., 35@40; do, old roosters, per lb., 16@17; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 27; do, do, small, per lb., 25@26; do, white leghorns hens, lb., 25. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, lb., 21@22c; do, white pekings, per lb., 24@25; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 22@23; do, smaller and poor, 20; do, Indian runner, per lb., 20. Pigeons, pair, old, 35@40; do, do, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75c; do, do, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; old, each, 40@45.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $1.50@1.75; Western, No. 1, do, do, $1.50@1.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.50@1.75; red potatoes, do, $1.25@1.50; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c@$1; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2.75@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.50@1.75.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $6@6.50; No. 2, do, $4@4.50; No. 1, per bu. crt., $2@2.25; No. 2, do, $1.50@1.75; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $4.50@5; No. 2, per 150-lb. sack, $3@3.50; S. C. No. 1, per brl., $5.75@6; do, No. 2, $4. Sweets, all sections, per brl., $3.50@5. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@4; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per brl., $2@2.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75. Yams, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.50¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.57, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.43½, c. i. f., track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 80c, and No. 2 mixed, 79½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c.

Hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31, No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 38¼@39c; creamery, extras (92 score), 38; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 36@37½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29c; do, firsts, 27@28; storage packed, extra firsts, 29¼@30; do, firsts, 28½@29; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27@31.

Cheese—Whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16½@17c; do, average run, 16@16¼; State, whole milk, twins, fresh specials, 16¼@17; do, average run, 15¾@16.

PHILADELPHIA.—Corn—No. 2 for export 71@72c; No. 3, do, 70@71; No. 4, 68@69.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.37@1.42; do, garlicky, $1.34@1.39.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24.50; No. 3, $20@22; sample, $17@19; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed, light mixed, $23.50@24; No. 1 mixed, $21@22.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 2, white, 49@49½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9@9½; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8@8½; fair to good, 7½@8; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $7.75@8.65; fat she stock weak to 15c lower; canners, cutters, bulls and veal calves, mostly steady; stockers dull; bulk butcher she stock, $6@7.15; bulk bologna bulls, $4.85@5.15; bulk veal calves to packers, $8@9; few choice heavy weights upward to $9.50; shippers paying upward to $10; bulk stockers, $7@7.75.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.50; bulls, $4.50@6.25; cows, $1.50@6. Calves—Veals, $8@11.50; culls, $6.50

Wronged.

"I wish I could die!" she said. "Now stand there like a fool, too cowardly to say what you're thinking!"

"My dear," he replied, "I'm not thinking what you think I'm thinking. I don't want you to die until the baby's at least two years older."

A Gold Mine.

"Have you ever tried to get gold out of the mine?"

"No, that had never occurred to me. So far we have been busy getting out literature."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
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Pays

UNITED STATES WARNS EUROPE

Sovietism Must Go As First Step to Revival

PARLEY ON WRONG BASES

Economic Should Have Preceded Political Inquiry—No Loans To Government Denying Recognized Form Of Security.

Washington.—An elaborated statement of the American viewpoint as to the expert discussion of Russian economic problems at The Hague, cabled by the State Department, formed the basis of Ambassador Childs' conference with Senator Schanzer and Premier Lloyd George in Genoa. The communication, however, merely made more positive, if possible, the conviction of the Washington Government that Russia must rid herself of Sovietism as the first essential step toward economic restoration.

It was made plain that while the United States does not desire to impede in any way an inquiry by international experts as to what is the matter in Russia, and is prepared to join in any plan purely for the purpose of making such an inquiry, Washington officials are certain that result would be only to show that chief economic barrier to Russian restoration is Sovietism. Until the doctrines of government, which are woven through the Russian memorandum of May 11, have been overturned and Russia is governed under the same economic theories, whatever the form of her government, that prevail throughout the rest of the world, she cannot, in the American view, expect again to set up trade and commerce relationships with the world at largo.

Obviously it was pointed out that the United States Government will not consider any question of a loan to a Government based on principles that avowedly would deny any recognized form of security for the loan. It is useless for the Russian delegation at Genoa or anyone else to believe that even recognition in a diplomatic way of the Soviet Government would lead to such action, it was said. And if public funds are not to be available for such a loan American private capital would be still less willing to venture into Russia, it was pointed out.

At the same time the Washington Government was said to believe that an economic diagnosis of Russia's affairs by an international group of experts, including German and Russian specialists in commercial matters, railroads, industry or other similar questions possibly might be in order to form a basis for international conversations as to Russia on which all were agreed as to the facts.

The outstanding fact thus to be developed, however, in the American viewpoint, will be that Sovietism itself is the stone wall that blocks the road from Russia's return to the family of nations.

The point that blocked American participation in the Genoa Conference and again stood in the way of American acceptance of the invitation to The Hague, it has now been explained fully to the conferees in Genoa was that the whole proceeding began with negotiations of a political character, involving an implied at least, forecast that the Soviet Government might be recognized by other Powers. These negotiations preceded an exhaustive economic inquiry, whereas the American view is that they should have been preceded by the inquiry.

Not only has the American viewpoint been recommended to Genoa through Ambassador Childs in amplified form, but it is now known that diplomatic representatives of the Powers here have taken a hand in the matter and forwarded very full expositions of the situation in Washington after conference with Secretary Hughes.

Because of the nature of these communications there would be little surprise in informed diplomatic circles in Washington if the basis of the experts meeting at The Hague were completely revised before it is approved by the plenary session of the Genoa Conference.

It is learned here that the degree of confusion existing in Genoa regarding the attitude of America was much greater than had been thought possible and the action taken by the sub commission of the Conference relative to The Hague meeting, taken in connection with the messages received here from negotiations in Genoa are regarded by officials as clearly exhibiting such a misunderstanding that when the truth is made known, some modification of that action will be indicated.

CHINESE STAFF QUITS TOKIO.

Leave Legation Without Notice To Japanese.

Tokio.—The entire staff of the Chinese legation left Tokio without notifying the Foreign Office, declaring their departure was due to the failure of Peking to supply funds for Chinese students here and the refusal of Japanese banks to make further advances on the ground of lack of security.

CHICKENS KILLED IN COLLISION.

Attendant Dies With Them In New York Central Wreck.

Peekskill, N. Y.—About 2,000 chickens and their attendant, P. A. Marshall, of Lincoln, Neb., were killed when two freight trains collided on a curve here. Traffic on the New York Central was tied up for two and a half hours. About 4,000 chickens escaped. Residents organized a big hunt. The tracks were carpeted with feathers.

RECORD OF GENOA CONFERENCE.

Genoa.—Following is a summary of the work of the Economic and Financial Conference, convoked in accordance with the Cannes agreement by the Supreme Council:

What The Conference Accomplished.

An invitation to the United States of America to sit in council for the restoration of order in Europe, which Genoa thinks will be accepted.

An agreement for a truce on trouble frontiers for eight months from date.

An agreement by the Russians to sit in with capitalist states to see how Communism can be made to deal with capitalism.

A better understanding among all the statesmen in Europe.

Recommendations for important improvements in financial and commercial intercourse.

Realization of a program upon which Mr. Lloyd George is confident he can swing the Parliament and the country behind him for a final effort to emerge from the war era.

Where The Conference Failed.

General settlement, treaties of peace and de jure recognition of Russia.

Signature of a permanent pact of non-aggression over a term of years, to be followed by measures for land disarmament.

Discussion of reparation, disarmament, and the immediate inclusion of the United States in European councils for restoration.

SENATE AGREES TO ARMY OF 140,000

Sub-Committee Adopts Lines Suggested By Gen. Pershing

12,530 OFFICER STRENGTH

Cost Of Service Undetermined Because Of Uncertainty As To Pay Scale—Accepted Forecasted.

Washington.—An Army of 140,000 men, with an average officer strength for next year of approximately 12,530, was agreed upon by the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committtee, which has charge of the measure.

The sub-committee draft of the War Department Appropriation Bill, which has yet to be acted on by the full committee, proposes increases of 25,000 in the enlisted personnel and about 1,500 in officers over the House provision. The officer strength is predicated upon the bill suggested by General Pershing.

Although the size agreed upon by the sub-committee represents a cut of 10,000 from the strength asked by the War Department, its acceptance by the sub-committee, with, it was understood, only one vote against it, was regarded as forecasting its acceptance by the full Appropriations Committee and probably its passage by the Senate.

The committee was unable to determine the cost of the service under the size of the army upon which it decided. The present pay rate expires automatically June 30, and if no other provision is made the pay schedule of 1908 will go into effect, but a bill for a new basis of pay has passed the House and awaits action in the Senate. Chairman Wadsworth, of the sub-committee, plans to seek action on the new pay bill late tomorrow.

The committee draft was said not to have included the Philippine Scouts, numbering about 7,000. The figure, however, is only about 1,800 below the actual strength of the Army on April 1, and will mean, therefore, only a small reduction in the enlisted strength which it was said will be accomplished on expiration of enlistments.

THIS "HUSBAND" A WOMAN.

Iowa "Wife" Causes Arrest Of Restaurant Cook.

Des Moines, Iowa.—After living a year and a half with a woman posing as a "husband," afraid to reveal the deception, Mrs. Janete Simmons caused the arrest of Mrs. Ireno Gaul. Mrs. Simmons said Mrs. Gaul, dressed as a man and employed as a restaurant cook, courted her and continued the deception after their marriage. She aid three weeks later she learned her "husband" was a woman.

SHIDEHARA DENIES REPORT.

Has Not Asked To Be Relieved Of Ambassadorship To U. S.

Tokio.—Baron Shidehara, Ambassador to the United States, who returned from Washington recently, said the report printed in vernacular newspapers here that he had asked to be relieved of his post because of ill health was unfounded. He had not discussed the question with the Government, he said. He said his health had greatly improved and an operation for which he returned to Japan will probably be unnecessary.

FOR HEARST FOR GOVERNOR.

Mayor Hylan Urges Publisher's Nomination By Democrats.

New York.—Mayor Hylan issued a statement formally avowing his advocacy of William Randolph Hearst as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York State. "This year the people will cut away party lines and stand with the candidate, whether he be a Democrat or Republican, who will serve their interests," the Mayor declared.

DECLINES TO JOIN IN HAGUE MEETING

United States Will Not Take Part in Proposed Parley

MUST CHANGE ATTITUDE

Inescapable Question Is Restoration Of Productivity In Russia, Which Must Come From Within—Russian Memorandum Forbids U. S. Participation.

Washington.—The State Department made public the text of a message to Ambassador Child at Genoa declining the invitation to participate in the new European Conference at The Hague.

"This Government," the American communication said, "is unable to conclude that it can helpfully participate in the meeting at The Hague, as this would appear to be the continuance under a different nomenclature of the Genoa Conference and destined to encounter the same difficulties if the attitude disclosed in the Russian memorandum of May 11 remains unchanged."

The "inescapable and ultimate question," the American note said, "would appear to be the restoration of productivity in Russia, the essential conditions of which are still to be secured and must in the nature of things be provided within Russia herself."

The State Department's communication said the American Government "has always been ready" to join other Governments in arranging for "an inquiry by experts into the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies." Such an inquiry, it was added, could deal appropriately "with the economic pre-requisites" for restoration of Russian production, without which "a sound basis for credits" would be lacking.

In conclusion, the American communication renewed the offer to "give serious attention" to any proposals issuing from a "Genoa Conference or any labor conference," but added that the suggestions for the meeting at The Hague, in view of the Russian memorandum of May 11, lacked "the definiteness which would make possible the concurrence of this Government in the proposed plan."

Secretary Hughes Reply.

Secretary of State Hughes has instructed Ambassador Child to deliver the following note on behalf of the United States Government, which declines the invitation to participate in the proposed conference at The Hague:

This Government has carefully considered the invitation extended by the President of the Genoa Conference, under the conditions set forth in the agreement of the inviting Powers, to join the proposed commission to meet at The Hague on June 15. This Government is most desirous to aid in every practicable way the consideration of the economic exigencies in Russia and wishes again to express the deep friendship felt by the people of the United States for the people of Russia and their keen interest in all proceedings looking to the recovery of their economic life and the return of the prosperity to which their capacities and resources entitle them. The American people have given the most tangible evidence of their unselfish interest in the economic reuperation of Russia, and this Government would be most reluctant to abstain from any opportunity of helpfulness.

This Government, however, is unable to conclude that it can helpfully participate in the meeting at The Hague, as this would appear to be a continuance under a different nomenclature of the Genoa Conference and destined to encounter the same difficulties if the attitude disclosed in the Russian memorandum of May 11 remains unchanged.

BRIDGE DEATH TOLL NOW FOUR.

Marlin, Texas.—Four dead or missing was the latest estimate of casualties in the collapse of a bridge across the Brazos river near here. Persons reported missing have all been accounted for.

CONFEDERATE COURIER DIES.

Mrs. Bowly, Former Baltimorean, Succumbs At Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Mrs. Jane Vanderhorst Bowly, who served the Confederacy during the Civil War as a dispatch bearer, died at her summer home here in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Bowly, widow of Edmund Bowly, formerly of Baltimore, was born in Charleston, S. C., and her body will be taken there for interment. She is survived by three children.

MINERS REJECT OPERATORS WAGE CUT PROPOSAL.

New York.—Representatives of the anthracite coal operators proposed that the miners accept wage reductions averaging 21 per cent. in settlement of the strike called last April 1. The offer was rejected by leaders of the miners' organization, headed by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The hard coal diggers will remain on strike until they are granted the 20 per cent. increase included in the 19 demands made nine weeks ago, Mr. Murray declared.

WAR FRAUD BILL PASSED

$500,000 For Prosecution of Contracts Voted

CASES TO BE EXPEDITED

Daugherty Starts Reorganization Of Department With Special Bureau —Speeding Up Work.

Washington.—The House bill providing $500,000 additional for the Department of Justice for prosecution of fraudulent war contracts was passed by the Senate and now goes to President Harding for approval.

There was no opposition and little discussion of the bill, which was urged by the President and Attorney-General Daugherty. Upon receipt from the House the measure promptly was given unanimous approval by the Senate Appropriations Committee and was put through the Senate by unanimous consent.

Senator King, Democrat, Utah, said the Department of Justice had not brought prosecutions under the Anti-Trust law as vigorously as he would have desired and he hoped the additional appropriations would bring commensurate results.

Reorganization of the Department of Justice to provide a separate bureau for prosecution of war fraud cases is under way. The bureau probably will be established outside of the department, it was said, so that its work might be expedited as much as possible.

At the same time Attorney-General Daugherty has ordered other administrative changes looking to the speeding up of the department's work. These include segregation of the business of the department under each of the assistant attorney-generals, according to classification and the creation of a docket division. Under the latter an organization would be set up for the compilation of a complete record of law suits the Government has an interest in as rapidly as a move is made either by the United States attorneys throughout the country or by the assistant attorney-generals, so that at a moment's notice the exact status of a case would be made available in Washington.

FIGHTS FEDERAL TAXATION.

League Formed To Restrict Activities Of Congress.

St. Louis.—Governors and State Legislatures are asked to request Congress to call a constitutionnl convention which would prepare amendments restricting Federal taxes to those necessary to prosecute war or discharge the nation's debts in a resolution adopted here by the Anti-Centralization League. The organization, recently founded here, declares its purpose is to curb Congressional power or to levy taxes indiscriminately.

The resolution charges the Federal Government with increasing extravagance and waste of public moneys, with levying intolerable tax burdens on the people of the States and with constant absorption of the most elemental functions of local self-government by remote Federal burdens.

The organization announced plans to extend itself throughout the country.

"THE MAN" HARD TO FIND.

Daugherty May Have To Prosecute War Frauds Himself.

Washington. — Declaring difficulty was being experienced in finding "the man" to take charge of the Department of Justice's war fraud investigation and prosecution, Attorney General Daugherty indicated he might assume the task himself, leaving to his assistants much of the other affairs of the department. He added that within the last five months he had approached 60 of the best known attorneys in the country on the matter without success.

DR. LAVERAN DIES.

Famous For Researches In Sleeping Sickness.

Paris.—Dr. A. Laveran, 77, professor at the Pasteur Institute, famous for his researches in malarial diseases and sleeping sickness, died Thursday. He was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1907.

HARDING FELICITATES ALFONSO.

Sends Birthday Greetings To Spanish King.

Washington.—President Harding has sent this birthday message to King Alfonso of Spain:

"Permit me to extend to your Majesty in the name of my country as well as in my own cordial felicitations on this birthday anniversary my best wishes for your Majesty's continued health and happiness.

STATE CAPITAL

State Office Building.

Richmond.—The State office building commission and the art commission assembled in Capitol Square and discussed plans for the $750,000 office structure on the ground. Five designs submitted in competition were considered by the joint body.

Despite another offer to sell a building to the State for its surplus offices, the building commission is going right ahead with its plans for building in the southeast corner of Capitol Square, as directed by the General Assembly in the act creating the commission and making the appropriation for the work. While none of the commissioners would comment directly on the attempt to sell the Memorial Hospital building to the State for $500,000, it was officially stated that the commission was not empowered to discuss the purchase of any building and that it would proceed with the duty placed upon it by the legislative act.

The building commission met in the office of Governor E. Lee Trinkle, its chairman. The art commission was invited to be present to pass upon the designs.

In a letter to Colonel Parke P. Deans, secretary to the Governor, Dr. Lawreice T. Price made the suggestion that the Memorial Hospital be acquired by the State for $500,000, delivery to be made after the Medical College of Virginia had erected a new hospital to take its place. The letter was the unofficial work of two members of the college board and was unauthorized. Consequently, it received less consideration than it would have had circumstances been such that the commission could go into the purchase of a building instead of erecting one as directed to do so by the Legislature.

Prior to the passage of the office-building act, the legislative leaders were offered the Richmond Hotel for $1,000,000, but rejected the proposal on the ground that the State wanted a building designed for a particular purpose and did not want one that was built for an entirely different purpose and could only be remodeled at great expense.

The Brewer bill, absolutely fixed the site for the new building, but a Senate amendment permits the use of a free site elsewhere. As yet no offer of a site has been made to the building commission, except as a matter of sale, which is not authorized by the act.

The letter to Colonel Deans in regard to the Memorial Hospital, follows:

"In view of the difficulty in securing a satisfactory site for the location of the new office building authorized by an act of the recent Lesislature, it has occurred to us that the present Memorial Hospital might be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

"We have no authority to speak for the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, but as individual members of that board, we believe that they would authorize the sale of the Memorial Hospital to the State for a sum somewhat less than $500,000, but with this proviso, that the Medical College of Virginia should be permitted to use the hospital for hospital purposes until a new hospital can be erected by the Medical College of Virginia.

"I hope you will understand that we are not seeking to intrude into this situation, but have made these suggestions merely because of the possibility of this being a solution satisfactory to everybody.

"If this suggestion appeals to you at all, one of the members of our board will be glad to appear, at any time, before the commission and give such data and information as you may desire."

Davis Pays His Primary Fee.

Former Governor Westmoreland Davis, of Loudoun County, recently paid his fee to Auditor C. Lee Moore, in order to enter the primary for the United States Senate in opposition to Claude A. Swanson. Papers formally serving notice of his candidacy were forwarded to Senator Harry Flood Byrd, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, at Winchester, it was announced at the Davis headquarters in Murphy's Hotel last night.

In becoming a candidate formally, Mr. Davis put in the hands of Auditor Moore a certified check for $150, which is 2 per cent. of the salary of a United States Senator for one year. This fee is required by law to help pay the primary expense. Where only one candidate qualifies and a primary is unnecessary, the fee is returned.

Summer Encampment Dates.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Robinson, acting chief of staff, headquarters Eighteith Divsion, announces that the fifteen-day summer training camp at Camp Meade will not handle the air service and coast artillery this year, but that the Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia camps for reserve officers of the air service will be held at Langley Field, Va., from July 2 to 18, and for the coast artillery on the same dates at Fort Monroe.

Danville.—Preliminary steps are being taken here looking to a Community Chest drive, this summer. Local charitable organizations will be asked to submit their budget to a central committee composed of members of civic associations, and these will be totaled and a canvass made of the city for the entire amount which will probably be about $50,000. The Community Chest Corporation will be organized to give it a legal status and thus facilitate the collection of pledge cards.

New Union To Nation.

That the world war brought a new union between the North and South closing the breach caused by the War Between the States was stressed in an address by Carl Hinton, of Denver, Colo., past grand commander, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in an address before the Lion's Club, held in the Young Women's Christian Association building. "Why Richmond Should Be National Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans," was the subject of Mr. Hinton's address. Mr. Hinton told of several instances where the sons were invited to participate in ceremonies commemorating Northern celebrities. "Henceforth history will be written, embodying truth and particularly with respect to the valor of the Confederate soldier," he stated. It is expected that the Lions will throw their efforts towards the strengthening of the two camps of Confederate Veterans in Richmond.

Governor Speaks To Woman Clubs.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, of Oklahoma, only woman member of Congress, was the principal speaker at a dinner of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, in the Jefferson Hotel. The dinner was the feature of the second day's program of the convention.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle made the chief address at the night session, speaking on "Citizenship." The Governor stressed the imperative need of women registering even if they do not intend to vote. He also emphasized the necessity of a concentration of effort on the part of men and women, referring to the multiplicity of organizations in Richmond and other cities.

Virginia Traffic League Revised.

The Virginia Traffic League was revived and reorganized at a meeting of representatives of the various business houses of Richmond, the temporary officers being J. Scott Parrish, chairman of the traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce, president, and E. S. Goodman, secretary. The reorganization of the league followed addresses delivered by Major Alexander Forward, of the State Corporation Commission, and Mason Maughum, rate attorney of the commission, in which the freight rates now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission were outlined, and the danger in them to future business relations of Richmond firms with Southern patrons was emphasized.

76 Years For Theft Of $16.

Convicted of holding up the crew of a street car on North Seventeenth Street the night of April 14, and taking $15 from O. H. Spicer, the conductor, five negroes were given long terms in the penitentiary. The total number of years given is seventy-six, divided as follows: Robert Kennedy and Criss White, eighteen years each; Richard Moseley and Herman Pleasants, fifteen years each, and Richard Walker ten years. Judge Hendricks was fined $100 and given six months in jail on second conviction of violation of the prohibitions laws. Mary M. Meill was given one month and fined $50 for violation of the prohibition laws.

Gets $490 For Loss Of Foot.

Commissioner Richard F. Beirne, of the State Industrial Commission, who heard the evidence in the case of W. W. Smoot, of Stephens City, Va., against the N. J. Grove Lime Company, employer, and the London Accident and Guarantee Corporation, insuree, had awarded Smoot damages in the sum of $490.52, for 50 per cent. loss of his right foot. Smoot, who was an employe of the lime company, fell from a building while at work and several bones in his foot were crushed.

Va. Join Hands For Fight On Rates.

At the request of a delegation of twenty-five Richmond business men and shippers, Governor E. Lee Trinkle sent a telegram to shippers in all sections of Virginia calling on them to co-operate with the Richmonders in contributing to have Virginia's side properly presented at the Interstate Commerce Commission rate hearing in Atlanta on Monday.

Lynchburg. — Permannet organization has been effected here to put over the Billy Sunday campaign to begin September 20, the officers being: chairman, Dr. S. T. Senter; vice-chairman, Rev. J. M. Robeson, M. B. Hickson, Dr. A. B. Confad; secretary, Guy Wingfield and treasurer, G. E. Cackie, Jr. The executive committee is as follows: Dr. W. T. Palmer, Presbyterian; C. S. Hutter, Episcopal; John Bell Winfree, Methodist; Dr. E. W. Peery, Lutheran; F. W. Whitaker, Methodist Protestant; S. DuVal Martin, Baptist and Rev. C. B. Reynolds, Christian.

Freeling.—Mrs. Sarah Baker is confined to her bed as the result of a peculiar mishap. The Bakers keep bees, and a swarm came out, settling upon the branch of an apple tree. Baker took an ax and climbed the tree to cut down the limb in order to hive the bees. In clambering among the branches he let the ax fall, and as the woman was directly under the tree, intending to assist in the work of hiving, she was struck on the head by the back of the falling implement. She was badly stunned, but the injury is not thought to be serious.

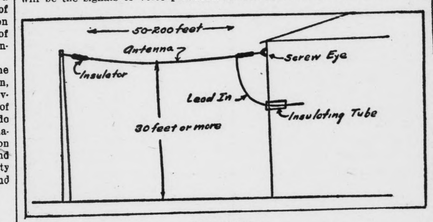
Danville.—E. H. Marshall, who is being asked to become a candidate against Frank Talbott next August for the position of superintendent of public utilities, said that he had not fully made up his mind, but would probably reach some decision this week. He is waiting to see the weight of the endorsement, but the inference drawn from his remarks was that he would be in the field for the position which pays a salary of $10,000 and which has been held by Mr. Talbott, unopposed, for several years.

RADIO

HOW AMATEUR CAN BUILD A RECEIVER

Instructions for Setting Up the Antenna and for Assembling the Tuner.

In order to pick up sufficient energy with the simple radio receiving set it is necessary to connect one terminal to an antenna consisting of one or more wires suspended in the air and insulated from all grounded material and the other terminal to a ground, usually the water supply pipe. The height of an antenna used with a small receiver should not be less than 30 feet. As the received energy varies directly as the height of an antenna, the higher the antenna the louder will be the signals or voice produced.



The Antenna.

The length of an antenna for short wave reception should not be less than 50 feet nor should it be longer than 200 feet. The minimum wave length to which a simple receiver can be adjusted for electrical resonance will be above that used by amateurs if the receiver be connected to an antenna 200 feet or more in length.

A simple radiophone receiver capable of picking up radiophone stations similar to KDKA at East Pittsburgh, can be assembled by a novice for from $4 to $15, depending upon the builder's ability to use his hands. If the builder will construct most of his apparatus he will appreciate it much more and probably will understand more about its operation than if he buys a set already made. However, for those who have not the ability or the time to spend constructing their own apparatus the following description will not only give the details as to the construction of each component part of a receiver but also what standard ready-made parts can be purchased and used in its stead.

In erecting a simple antenna for use with the receiver shown in the diagram, the antenna proper and the lead-in are of stranded hard-drawn copper wire, strand No. 22, costing about 1 cent per foot. The two insulators are of molded material and can be purchased for about 25 cents each. The antenna shown is supported between a house and a pole. It may be found more convenient to support it between a tree and a house, two houses or even between two chimneys on the same house. In bringing down the lead-in care should be taken that it is kept as far away from grounded material as possible and when bringing through the wall or under the window into the house it should be brought through some sort of an insulating tube, such as rubber or bakelite.

In making the ground connection the same kind of wire can be used as was purchased for the antenna. You can clean a section of the waterpipe thoroughly and solder the ground wire to it.

MAKING THE TUNER

To make a tuner for this receiver, the following raw material will be required:

Piece of cardboard tubing three inches outside diameter and five inches long, costing about 10 cents.

100 feet No. 22 double cotton-covered magnet wire costing 25 cents.

Standard slider (see sketch) for ¼ by ¾ brass rod, 40 cents.

1 six-inch length of ¼ by ¼ brass rod (square) 20 cents.

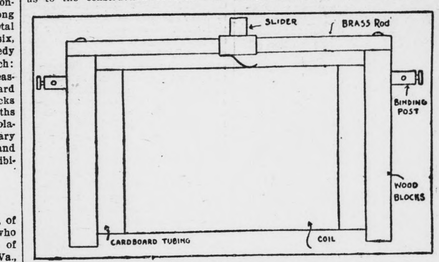
2 binding posts (see sketch) 20 cents.

2 circular blocks of wood whose diameter is just equal to the inside diameter of the piece of cardboard tubing and between 3-8 and 1-2 inch thick.

Some shellac or varnish is also required.

Starting one-half inch from one end of the cardboard tube wind on the No. 22 D. C. C. wire within one-half inch of the other end of the tube. Fasten one end of the winding to the tube but allow some surplus wire on the other end for making a connection. After the winding is in place give it a cont of shellac or varnish to hold the turns in place. Assemble the circular-cut pieces of wood in the geometrical center of the square blocks and then shellac or varnish them for the appearance's sake.

When thoroughly dry slip the two end blocks into the wound tube and by means of a few finishing brads driven through the cardboard tube, fasten the end blocks to the wound tube. The slider is to be mounted on top of the coil and should be capable of making contact with any turn of the wire on the tube. In order to remove the insulation from the wire just under the rod where the slider moves back and forth, wrap a piece of sandpaper around a thin piece of wood and using another piece of wood as a guide, sandpaper the insulation from the winding. Drill a hole one-eighth inch in diameter through the slider rod about one-fourth inch in from each end so that the rod can be fastened by screws to the end blocks. After the slider rod is fastened in place see that the contact finger on the bottom of the slider can at all times make good contact with the winding. Mount a binding post on either end of the coil, attaching one by means of a wire to the slider rod and the other to the end of the wire wound on the tube and the tuner is complete. A tuner can be purchased already assembled for about $3.50 to $4.00.



The Tuner.

LINKING MOVIE AND RADIO

British Scientists Have Some Success in Wireless Transmission of Motion Pictures.

British scientists are reported to have met with more or less success in developing a method of transferring motion pictures by radio. Some months ago a photograph was transferred by wireless from the Copenhagen newspaper, the Politiken, to England, and later from England to a ship in mid Atlantic, so that the possibility of linking the movies with the new art is not remote.

If perfected the new development of the already versatile art will make it possible for one to see on his own receiving instrument things that are happening at a great distance. For instance, a ship is sinking at sea. The transmitting station of the vessel, instead of sending a message of the disaster, sends a picture that anyone with a receiving set will be able to see just as the present broadcasting programs are heard.

That all sounds remote now, but the telephone was considered even more so, and the wireless, even after Marconi's immortal message had bridged the Atlantic, was generally believed to be akin to the idea of perpetual motion.

ALTERING THE WAVE LENGTHS

How the Condenser Serves to Increase or Decrease Any Circuit Constant.

The condenser is one of the most useful of all pieces of radio apparatus. With it all kinds of stunts can be performed to make receiving set more selective and bring in clearer signals.

The condenser can be connected in the circuit so that it will entirely alter its constants. Thus if a receiving set is so constructed that it will only tune to the longer wave lengths a condenser can be so placed in the circuit that it will allow the reception of short waves. Again, a receiver may not be able to tune up to the longer waves, but a condenser properly connected in the circuit will turn the trick.

The variable condenser can be used to great advantage with tapped coils. The switch arm and contact point method does not allow very close tuning—that is, the wave of the signals desired to be heard may be located somewhere between two tapped sections, and unless there is some device which will hit in that place the signals will probably be missed. The variable condenser makes possible the locating of wave lengths in between turns if properly adjusted and connected in the circuit.

If the receiving set does not respond to very high wave lengths the variable condenser can be used and will perform the work. In this case the condenser is connected "across" the inductance—that is, parallel. A longer wave will be received, and it can be very nicely tuned in.

In order to receive stations which are transmitted on wave lengths below that which we can ordinarily receive on one's apparatus the variable condenser can be connected in "series" with the aerial and the set. This will cut down the effective wave length of the system and stations on lower wave lengths will be tuned in.

Such a procedure, of course, cuts down on the strength of signals and lowers the general efficiency of the receiver. It accomplishes the purpose, however, and is used extensively by amateurs in their short-wave work.

END